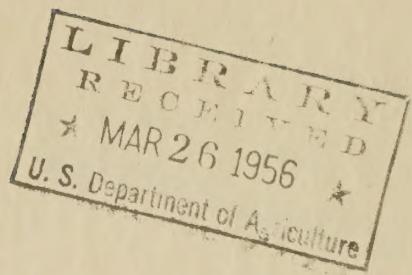


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NEW PLANT ORIGINATIONS

From the University of New Hampshire by the Dr. Yeager Team

NEW HAMPSHIRE—a new Red Raspberry originated by Elwyn Meader. A mid-season bearer, with large berries of excellent flavor, easy to pick; do not crumble; berries stay whole in pies or jars; long picking season almost to fruiting of the fall bearers. The canes are large, tall, vigorous and quite branching. These fine features might well be enough for a great new variety, yet more wonderful still it is extremely winter hardy going through winters here with no killing, when some varieties kill back to the ground. In North Dakota it has been hardy at 35° below. It has health, no mosaic has been seen on it. Plants 1 to 10 \$.75 each; 11 to 50 \$.65; 51 and up \$.60 postpaid.

N.H.F.-13, Strawberry—a Meader origination, being sold under its seedling number this year. I fully expect the New Hampshire plant breeders will give it a name. It is a very late variety, even a bit later than Strafford. It produces a large, uniform berry of excellent flavor; firm; a good shipper; makes a beautiful pack. Plants are giants. We set them 3 ft. apart in the row. Late varieties have never yielded well for us here. F-13 does. Plants \$.15 each; \$10.00 per 100; \$90.00 per 1000; postpaid.

GRANITE PINK, Monarda (Bee Balm)—originated by E. B. Risley; a strong, healthy grower on any soil; makes a symmetrical hedge type row, about 3 ft. high and almost as wide, which is covered with large, bright, pink blossoms; continues in bloom for about eight weeks; a super ornamental and a fine cut flower. Strong rooted cuttings \$1.00 each, postpaid. Cuttings will not bloom the first year but will make many plants for next year's bloom and divisions.

GRANITE GEM, Chrysanthemum—about eight years ago a plant breeder imagined an extremely winter hardy mum with beauty and health. To produce this his breeding work was started with a wild, hardy, Korean mum and now, thanks to Elwyn Meader, we can enjoy Granite Gem which is extremely winter hardy, coming through the winters here without covering. It is beautiful, with hundreds of pom type double flowers on a symmetrical plant 2½ to 3 ft. high. Several plants will make a hedge row literally covered in one summer with golden yellow bloom. Plants \$1.00 each, postpaid.

No guarantee that plants will live. I will ship healthy, freshly dug, well packed plants.

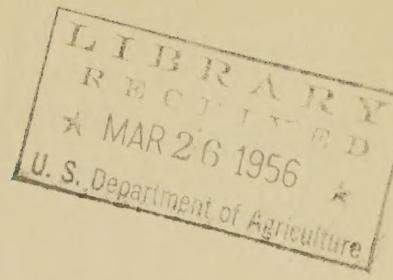
THE FARM OF RECENT INTRODUCTIONS

DONALD C. CHANDLER

New Gloucester, Maine.

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NEW STRAWBERRY VARIETIES

BLAZE, PHELPS, STRAFFORD and New Hampshire 269. All these are new strawberry varieties from the University of New Hampshire, originated by Dr. L. P. Latimer.

BLAZE—a large, bright-colored berry, somewhat rounded on end; no green tips, uniform color all over. Makes a beautiful pack; firm shipper; medium late to late. In 1951 first berries were picked on June 28th. Heavy yielder; 1951 it averaged .46 quarts per mother plant, all runners having been dug for propagation. In 1953, after we dug all the runner plants from 800 mother plants—a total of 8350 or about 10½ plants per plant set—we picked 402 quarts, this in a dry year. This one carries NH 77, Tupper, Fairfax, NH 94, Simcoe and Pathfinder in its pedigree.

PHELPS—another large berry, deeper in color than Blaze but not dark. Flavor is tops; sweet-sweet, firm, good shipper, heavy yielder. In 1951 it gave $\frac{1}{2}$ quart per mother plant set, all runners dug away. First berry was picked on June 24th. In 1953 we picked 747 quarts from 630 plants set, with runners dug away from about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the plants. When in bloom the field is white. A top variety; customers come back for more of this one. Parentage NH 77 X King. NH 77 is from Tupper X Fairfax.

STRAFFORD—the King of the late ones. Giant plants; giant berries which hold up in size well into the season. Nice color, good flavor—it should have, for both Fairfax and Tupper are grandparents; this, too, a firm shipper. Dr. Latimer found good parents from which to produce these. In 1951 picked the first berry July 4th. It yielded 1.38 quarts per mother plant, all runners having been dug. In 1953 we picked 629 quarts from 800 mother plants set, with about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the runners dug away. The 1953 dry weather hurt this one on yield. This is the only very late variety on which I ever did get a heavy yield. Makes a beautiful pack. Will bring top price. Friendly advice—do not pass this one.

NH 269 has not been named. It is a heavy yielding, late variety, starting four days ahead of Strafford; a darker colored berry of good flavor; firm shipper. In 1951 we picked .59 quarts from mother plants alone. This is too good to discard and will keep the berries coming while Strafford is really getting under way. I hope this will be named, meanwhile here is a chance for you to try it.

Prices on each of the above \$.15 per plant. 100 plants and up \$.10 per plant; postpaid. No rebate, no guarantee. I will ship nice plants, freshly dug. The price may seem high but I have been under a heavy expense in propagating the plants over a five-year period. I believe the extra yield will pay the difference in cost in one year.

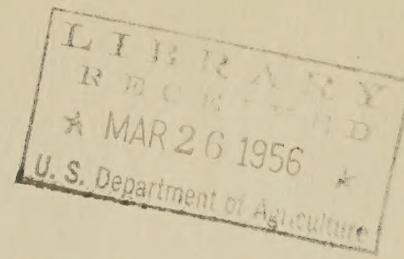
There are several promising looking strawberry seedlings coming along in my garden. You are cordially invited to see them at any time. I expect to be the one to get the most pleasure from your visit.

DONALD C. CHANDLER,

New Gloucester, Maine.

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GLADIOLUS SEEDLINGS

It is my desire to introduce to the small gardener the beauty and satisfaction in store for him in growing the new gladiolus originations known to the gladiolus fan as seedlings.

Each origination (seedling) comes from a single gladiolus seed which produces one bulb. This bulb will bloom this year for the first time. At this stage it is called an unbloomed seedling because it has not yet produced its first flowering spike. Each seedling will be different in some respect from any other. Their blooms will be of many different colors, shades, shapes, and sizes. There exists only one bulb from each seed and the gardener who plants this bulb will be the first to see the new flower bloom. It will be his as originator to name if he so desires, to show as a seedling at any gladiolus show, to propagate from its bulblets which produce more like it, and perhaps most important, his to enjoy.

George A. Webster writes in the 1955 Glad Book of the Maine Gladiolus Society, "It is in my mind that any breeding program should have its crowning achievement and its final goal BEAUTY". Beauty should be the goal of those working with seedlings; to discover and propagate a new glad with a softness of outline, delicacy of mold, and blend of color that will catch the fancy (and the breath) of the observer and bring a satisfaction of accomplishment to the originator.

My unbloomed seedling bulbs will give you a start in this fascinating hobby of growing and selecting new originations from a garden full of beautiful flowers. I would enjoy hearing about your experiences with them.

Too much space would be required to list here the crosses and parentage of all those on hand. If you would like me to select for you I will include an extra smaller bulb with each one ordered. Or, if you request it, I will type a short list of crosses for your selection.

Bulbs \$.25 each or \$20.00 per 100. Postpaid.

DONALD C. CHANDLER,
New Gloucester, Maine.

